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treated seem to be covered with as near an approach to completeness as is possible; but it need not be said that it is simply impossible to give anything like comprehensive treatment to twenty-five departments of law in the course of five hundred and eight pages. We do not think that the author pretends to do so and hence while recognizing the value of the work for review and even as a concurrent aid to more exhaustive study, we warn the student to use it merely as a wand for guidance and not as a staff for support. Nearly each answer is supported by the citation of one or more leading text-books; but it is thought that the value of the book would be greatly increased by the citation of leading cases wherever relevant. A well-prepared index accompanies the book.

T. J. G.

THE LAW OF TORTS. By MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, Ph. D. Harvard (Seventh Edition). Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Little need be said with regard to the latest edition of this well-known book, for "Bigelow on Torts" has become a standard work throughout the land. It should be noted, however, that the author now devotes a separate chapter to "Slander of Title" and that he divides the chapter on "Malicious Interference with Contract" of former editions, into two new chapters entitled "Maliciously Procuring Refusal to Contract" and "Procuring Breach of Contract." The separation and consequent enlarged treatment of this subject is, we think, a decided improvement, for the recent, in fact present, labor agitation renders the questions therein discussed of much importance and interest. In conclusion we would say that in our opinion Mr. Bigelow's book is better adapted to the needs of lawyers and students in the United States than is the well-known work of Sir Frederick Pollock or any other foreign authority.

T. J. G.

AN EPITOME OF LEADING CASES IN EQUITY, FOUNDED ON WHITE AND TUDOR'S SELECTION. By W. H. HASTINGS KELKE, M. A. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited.

This book is another of Mr. Kelke's epitomes and is characterized by the same ability in condensation and pithiness of statement which are noticeable in its predecessors. Its greatest fault, and we mentioned it in connection with the "Epitome of Personal Property Law," is that of extreme brevity. However, as a means of refreshing the mind with regard to a previously acquired knowledge of English equitable principles it will no doubt give satisfaction to those who desire so to use it.

T. J. G.